Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1814.

The following Short Summary of the Franckfort Journals for November and the beginning of December may, probably, be interesting to many of our Readers—The papers of those days which are not noticed have not appeared to us to contain any thing of importance, and it is only to those events more immediately connected with the Compaign in Germany, that we have adverted.

3d of November—A declaration dated Munich 14th October 1813, of the King of Bavaria, stating his reasons for joining the Allies, and renouncing the confederation of the Rhine, charging the French Government with having treated him with neglect, and that the Allies had offered to guarantee to him the whole of his dominions, and declaring that he felt equally actuated with the other powers of Europe, in the moderate and noble object for which they fought, an honorable and lasting Peace.

4th of November.—The official account of the Great Battle of Leipsic, already published.

5th Do.—A considerable Promotion in the Austrian Army, dated Vienna, 27th of October.

A Proclamation, dated Leipsic 23d of October giving the administration of all Military and Civil affairs in the Kingdom of Saxony, and Dutchy of Altenburg, to Major General Prince Repnin.

On the 15th of October, the General of Cavalry Count Wrede, who Commanded in Chief the Bavarian Army encamped on the Inn took the Command of the Austrian Army which had effected its Junction with it.—on the 17th he marched to Landshut, 18th, Newburg, 19th Donawerth, 20th, Nordlingen, 21st Dunkelsbutt, 22d Anspack, 23d Ussenheim, 27th from Wurtzbourg to Aschaffenbourg—joined by reinforcements of Bavarian Troops, and on the day of the Capture of Wurtzbourg, by a large body of Cossacks.

learns on the 27th, that the Enemy was retreating by *Fulde*.

On the 4th of November the head Quarters of the Grand Allied Army were at Frankfort.

The Supplement contains a dispatch of further advantages subsequent to the Battle of Hanau, and a Letter from the Emperor of Austria to General Wrede (already published).

6th of November.—News from Vienna, announces the Assemblage of a very large Army of Reserve under the Command of Field Marshall Count de Westenslatien; Its principal force consisting of Cavalry, to be cantoined at Marchfield.

Account of the Treaty of Peace between Austria and Bavaria, ratified at Brannau on the 15th of October; published at Botzen 24th of October, by which the King of Bavaria agrees to employ all his military force with the Allies.

A Detachment of the Allied Troops under General Tettenborn, occupied Bremen in the Weser on the 15th of October—details of this affair are given.

Accounts from Prague of the 29th of October announcing the Capture of Freyburg by General Blucher—the Silesian Army marching towards Somarda.

8th of November; the Grand Dutchy of Franckfort and the Principality of Irembourg declared to be Subject to the authority of the Prince of Hesse Hombourg.

Official reports of General Wredes actions, given afterwards in a more authentic shape from Munich.

9th of November. Accounts of the Seige of Dantzic: by which it appears that the Garrison were reduced to the last extremity and that heavy Artillery had been landed from England for continuing the seige.

A Declaration dated Leipsic 23d of October, putting all the conquered Countries under the controul of Baron de Stein.

10th, The Count de Metternick is made a Prince to him and his heirs, for his eminent services rendered to his Master the Emperor of Austria.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar renounces the confederation of the Rhine, and joins the Allies.

An Official Bulletin dated Elleben two miles to the Southword of Erfurt 20th of October.

States, that, after the Battle of Leipsic, the Allies commenced the pursuit of the Enemy on the 19th; that, on the 20th, Blucher arrived at Merseberg and Count Guilay at Naumburg. On the 21st the Enemy to cover his retreat by Wissenfels upon Freyburg placed a strong rear guard on the heights of New Kœsen—but after some brilliant attacks of Guilay and Count Salins, the Enemy was obliged to abandon the heights of New Kœsen at 10 o'clock on that night. On the 21st also General Blucher had a very brilliant affair at Freyburg. On the 22d, Count Bubna commanding the advanced guard of the Allied army arrived at Weimar; having forced this position from the Enemy.—The Enemy endeavoured to gain time, at Auerstadt, to cover his retreat which the bad state of the roads rendered peculiarly distressing to him. On the 22d Blucher occupied Leublingen, Sommerda and Vippach—the Prince Royal arrived at Queerfurt.

On the 23d the light Cavalry was at Erfurt.

After 12 on the 25th, the Enemy quitted Erfurt, and on the 26th, arrived at Gotha—the Allies left a sufficient force to invest Erfurt, and continued the pursuit of the Enemy, turned on all sides and pursued by Victorious Armies, the French must be almost destroyed before they reach the Rhine, which they endeavour to do with the utmost rapidity." &c.

The King of Wirtemberg renounces the confederation of the Rhine and joins the Allies.

11th November,—very satisfactory accounts from Italy of further advantages.

The Dukes of Saxe Gotha, Saxe Meniger and Sax Hildburghausen join the Allies.

The Town of Strasbourg is declared to be in a state of Seige by the Duke of Valmy.

On the 9th of November, General Guilay attacks General Bertrand, who had entrenched himself with a considerable force at Hochheim: when an entrenched position, as well as the Town into which he retired is carried in a most gallant manner, by assault, the Enemy is obliged to abandon all his fortifications and to retreat with precipitation towards Cassel.

12th, Nov. contains a Proclamation to the Hessians by the Electoral Prince of Hesse Hombourg, throwing off the Yoke of Napoleon.

Further Official Advices of the successes of the Austrian Troops in Italy under Baron de Hiller.

13th, The Prince of Hesse Hombourg annulls all the Ordinances prohibiting the importation of English goods and manufactures on the Continent, and declares the trade open.

14th The Prince de Reus renounces the confederation of the Rhine, and joins the Allies.

The Official account of General de Wrede's actions appears in the Journal of the 15th, but as we have already published a narrative of these glorious victories as given from Constantinople, It is unnecessary to given any further detail of them.

16th Nov. On the 4th instant His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland made a formal entry into Hanover, and was received with every demonstration of joy by the Inhabitants, the town was illuminated. His Royal Highness lodged in the house of the Duke of Cambridge.

Leipsic, 9th Nov. It has been resolved to form a large Corps of Saxons, who are to wear the ancient Saxon uniform.

General of Cavalry Count Wrede arrived on the 15th at Franckfort, with his Lady. He has supported his journey well, and great hopes are entertained that he will speedily recover from his wound.

17th, London 25th Oct. Andre Dulatchefskoy recognized by the Prince Regent as Consul General from Russia to Great Britain, and Manoel de Costo, as Consul General from Portugal.

Accounts had reached London of a dreadfull inundation of the Mississipi which had destroyed the Crops, and ruined the Inhabitants for many miles of the country through which it runs.

The Prince of Nassau renounces the Confederation of the Rhine, and joins the Allies.

18th, The following accounts from Paris give the position of the French army on the 7th of November.

The Duke of Tarentum at Cologne, *where he was employed in organizing an army for the defence* of the Lower Rhine.
The Duke of Ragusa at Mayence.
The Duke of Belluno at Strasbourg.
The Duke of Valmy gone to Mentz to take the command of the Reserve.
Count Bertrand at Hockheim with 40,000 men.

All the rest of the army had crossed the Rhine.

All the places on the Rhine are to be put in a state of defence.

Napoleon, on the 7th, Signed *the reorganization of the Army, and the nomination to all the vacant Commands.*"

Accounts from Franckfort of the 17th of November, state, that the Prince Schwartzemberg as Commander in Chief of all the Forces had been under the disagreeable necessity of refusing to ratify the articles for the capitulation of Dresden—and had ordered the French troops to be again put in possesion of that Fortress.

Offers from Erfurt to capitulate, on particular terms, had been refused; but the Armistice granted to this Fortress prolonged to the 20th.

19th. A Preliminary Convention between Austria and Bavaria containing 11 Articles. Article 1st, declares continued Peace between the two Powers. 2d, the object of the treaty is the Independence of Europe, 3d, for mutual aid. 4th, the Emperor of Austria for himself *and his Allies* guarantees to the King of Bavaria, his Sovereignty and possessions, as they were before the commencement of hostilities, 5th, the Bavarian Army to make a part of the Austrian and Allied Army, 6th, the Armies to act in common, 7th, All prisoners and Trophies taken, to belong to those who take them, 8th; the contracting parties will speedily conclude a formal alliance, 9th, to be at liberty to treat separately for an exchange of prisoners, 10th, agree to treat for Peace mutually and not to receive either directly or indirectly, any overtures for Peace without mutual communications, 11th; this convention to be ratified on or before eight days from its date.—dated the 8th of October 1813.

21st. A Decree of Napoleon's for considerable additional Taxes; the preamble states the urgency of his affairs.

A Treaty of Peace and Defensive Alliance between Prussia and Austria, and dated at Tœplitz, 9th of September, similar to the one which we have translated at length, between Prussia and Russia, concluded at Tœplitz on the 28th of August.

22d of Nov. A Treaty of Alliance between the King of Wurtemburg and the Emperor of Austria dated at Fulde the 2d of November and similar to the treaty between Austria and Bavaria,

23d. Buonaparte's conference with the Senate (already translated.)

Further accounts of the successes of the besiegers before Dantzic and Torgau. Also accounts from Trentè of the successes of the army of Italy under Baron de Hiller. Carinthia, Carniala, Friouli, Istria, great part of Dalmatia and the Venetian territory and the Tyrol, taken by the Austrians with many prisoners, &c. &c. on the 8th of November, the Italian army occupied the following position: the Right Wing under the Marquis de Tommareva in the Valley of the Adige, at Roveredo, Ala, Pons and Rivolta.

The left wing placed on the Alpon near Villa Nova, and detachments observing Verona.

27th November, an Article from Heldesheim, dated 6th November publishes an address to the Inhabitants of the principality from the Prince Regent—the King of Prussia having restored this Country to the House of Brunswick.

30*th*, *Paris* 21*st November*—The Emperor presided the day before yesterday at St. Cloud in the Council of State. His Majesty has decreed the creation of two Armies of 100,000 men each, one to assemble at *Turin*! and the other at *Bourdeaux*!

Yesterday at 10 o'clock at night the following persons took the oath, administered by the Arch Chancellor of the Empire on their appointments. M. Count Molé appointed Grand Minister of Justice; the Duke of Bassano, Secretary of State, the Duke of Vicenza, Minister for foreign Affairs; Count Daru Minister of war; Baron Cortaz, Director General of Roads (des ponts et Chaussees.)

His Majesty has appointed the Duke of Massa and the Count de Cassac, Ministers of state, and told them that he was perfectly satisfied with their conduct, and that he should continue to avail himself of their advice and Council; and that the state of their health had been the only reason for their retiring from Administration.

Zurich, the 20th of November 1813

Declaration of the Extraordinary Diet of the Helvetic states.

We, the Landaman of Swifserland and the members of the Diet of the 19 Cantons of the Helvetic confederation to all our Constituents, greeting:

The Theatre of the war, which a short time since was far from us, has approached the frontiers of our Country. In this state of things, It was our duty as the representatives of the Helvetic states, to deliberate upon the actual state of our Country, to make the necessary overtures to the Belligerent Powers, and finally to take measures adopted to the present circumstances. Faithful to the principles of our Fathers, we have in virtue of the full powers delegated to us, declared unanimously the neutrality of Swifserland and we are about to present, in proper form, to the high contending powers, the acts relative to this declaration. The observance of a strict neutrality, has, by the aid of Providence, assured to Swifserland, during many ages, its liberty and tranquillity. Now, as in former times, this is the only proper Course considering our situation and our power. We wish therefore to maintain it by every means in our power. To secure the Independance and liberty of our Country, to preserve its present constitution, and the integrity of our territories, is the sole, but important object of all our efforts.—Confederates of all the Helvetic states, we give you notice of this declaration, made in the bosom of our Country, in order that each of you, may act in the same spirit, and may contribute to facilitate the Execution of the General Plan; and that Every one may exert himself, to do willingly, whatever the good and preservation of the Country requires, and may shew himself to be worthy of his ancestors, and of the happiness he enjoys. Let us present, respectfully, to the Almighty the tribute of gratitude, which we owe to him for the innumerable blessings which he has hitherto granted to our Country. Let us recommend by our prayers, to his powerful protection, the preservation and tranquillity of Swifserland.

Given at Zurich 20th Nov. 1813.

DE REINHARD,

We, the Landaman of Swifserland and the Deputies of the 19th Cantons of the Helvetic Confederation, especially assembled in this Town of Zurich, (which for this year is the seat of the Diet) to take into consideration, under its present political and military circumstances, the interior situation of our Country, and its relations with foreign powers, declare solemnly and unanimously by these presents, in the name of the 19 confederate Cantons; that, the Helvetic confederation, faithfull to its ancient principles, which for ages have had for their basis and object, to preserve the inviolability of its Territories from the Armies of other Nations, and to cherish sentiments of Friendship with all other States, consider it our most sacred duty to remain entirely neutral in the present war; and to observe with scrupulous impartiality this neutrality towards all the high Contending powers: to maintain this neutrality, and to preserve order thro' the whole of the Helvetic provinces, the Diet has resolved, to place its Troops on the Frontiers, and to defend with arms the security and inviolability of Swifserland. Considering the kindness and protection which this Country has constantly experienced from all the Imperial and Royal Belligerent Powers, the Confederation is convinced, that, they will not enter into any plans to interfere with the neutrality of this independant people, whose national existence is sustained by its internal and external tranquillity and by the just regards of foreign powers: and with this view that they will give positive orders to the Commander's of their Armies, not to violate the

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neutral territory of Switzerland, and much less to establish in it a military position.

In witness whereof, the present declaration has been Sealed, by the Seal of the Confederation and Signed by the Landamman and Chancellor.

DE REINHARD.

Zurich 18th Nov. 1813.

FRANCKFORT GAZETTE.

No. 333.

DECEMBER 1, 1813.

Stuttgard, 29th Nov. Our Gazette has published the following articles;

Act of accession of the Emperor of all the Russias to the Treaty of Alliance between their Majesties the King of Wurtemberg and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia.

We Alexander the First by the Grace of God Emperor &c.

Make known by these presents, that having been invited by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria &c. to accede to a Preliminary Treaty of Alliance, concluded on the 2d November of the present year, between his said Majesty and His Majesty the King of Wurtemburg, and ratified on the 14th of November and the terms of which are as follows.

(The terms of this Alliance have been given in our 324th number.)

In consequence of the perfect concord, the absolute confidence, and intimate union which subsist between his Majesty the Emperor of Austria &c. and ourselves, as well as, in consequence of the personal feelings we entertain towards the King of Wurtemburg, we have acceded as a contracting party and adhered to all the above articles, clauses and conditions, promising on our Imperial word for us and our Successors, to observe inviolably every stipulation and to attempt nothing to the contrary.

In faith of which we have signed and affixed our Imperial Seal to this Act of accession.

Given at Francfort on the Maine the 14th November 1813, and the 13th of our Reign.

ALEXANDER.

The act of acceptance of the accession of the Emperor to the above was signed by the King of Wurtemberg at his Palace at Stutgard on the 16th November 1813.

Franckfort, 30th Nov. H. M. the Emperor of Russia left Rohrbach for Carlsruhe on the 28th November; he is expected here tomorrow.

H. M. the King of Prussia passed part of the day at Wisbade.

It is reported from Holland that the towns of Zutphen and Dœsbourg (on the Yssell) have been carried by storm.

We announced in our 328th number, on the 26th of this month, that the reigning Prince of Isenbourg after have resigned the service of France and renounced the confederation of the Rhine, had embraced the cause of Germany. This news requires some correction. The Prince, it is true had requested to be admitted into the Alliance of the high powers, but nothing has yet been decided relative to his admission.

FRANCKFORT GAZETTE.

No 334.

2d December 1813.

Brun. 20th Nov. The French prisoners which have passed through this place between the 15th Sept. and the 18th Nov. consist of 3 Generals of division, Haxo, Spreutzer and Brunau: Generals of brigade, Jerome and Guyot; 647 staff and other officers and 8719 soldiers making in all 9371. A considerable number of prisoners have fallen with illness on their march from Saxony and Bohemia into Moravia and have been left behind in the hospitals on the road. All the rest have been sent into Hungary.

Vienna, 25th Nov.—Our Gazette has published an account of all the Austrian officers who have been killed, wounded, taken or missing in the battles of the 16th and 18th near Leipsic. The number of dead is 59, amongst which is Major General Giffing. That of the wounded is 309, in which are mentioned the hereditary Prince of Hesse Hombourg General of cavalry, Field Marshal Lieutenants Counts Ignace de Hardegg, Nostitz, Radetyky, Baron Mohr and Major General baron Spleny. The number of Officers, prisoners, is 26, of missing 23.

Berlin, 13 Nov.—Treaty of friendship and defensive Alliance between the Courts of Berlin and Petersbourg, concluded at Tœplitz the 28th August 1813.

In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, desirous of extending the effects of their alliance to the time, when, after having completely effected the end of the present war, their mutual interests will require the preservation of that order of things which will result from the happy termination of the war, have mutually agreed to strengthen the bonds of friendship and union which so happily exist between their Majesties, by conventions strictly conformable to those which each have separately entered into, with H. M. the Emperor of Austria.

To this end, their Majesties have nominated and empowered the following persons to act as plenipotentiaries, in settling the additional Articles to the treaty concluded at Kalesch on the 28th February 1813.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, M. Charles. Augustus Baron de Hardenberg, his Chancellor, knight of the orders of the black eagle &c. &c &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, M. Count Robert de Nesselrode, his Privy Councellor &c. &c. &c,

Who, after exchanging their full powers, agreed on the following articles;

Art. 1st. His Majesty the King of Prussia guaranties to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias the possession of all his States, Provinces and Dominions. On his part His Majesty the Emperor &c. also guaranties to His Majesty the King of Prussia, the possession of the States, Provinces and Dominions which belong to his Majesty's Crown.

2d. In virtue of this reciprocal guarantee, the high contracting parties will always act in concert, and will pursue such measures as may appear expedient to them for the maintenance of peace in Europe; and in case either power shall be threatened with invasion, will oppose to it the most efficacious resistance.

3d. If the mediation which they reciprocally pledge themselves to adopt in such case, shall not be successful, their Majesties engage, in the event of either of them being attacked, to place at the disposal of the power attacked a corps of 60,000 men.

4th. This army shall be composed of 50,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, of a corps of field artillery, with the necessary ammunition and equipments, proportioned to the above stipulated number of troops. The auxiliary army shall be on the frontiers of the power attacked or threatened with invasion, within two months, at the longest, from the time it shall be demanded.

5th. The auxiliary army shall be under the command of the General in Chief of the power which shall require its aid; it shall be commanded by its own General and employed in all military operations according to the laws of war. The auxiliary army shall receive the pay of the power to which it belongs; but in the event of its passing the frontiers, the power requiring it, shall provide quarters and supply it with the same rations of provisions and forage which it supplies all its other troops, as well in the field as in quarters.

6th. The military controul and the internal administration of the auxiliary troops shall belong to their own Commander. They shall not be separated. The trophies and the plunder taken from the enemy shall belong to the force which acquires them.

7th. In the event of the stipulated succours not proving sufficient, their Majesties reserve to themselves the power of agreeing to set on foot according to circumstances and without delay, a more considerable force.

8th. The two contracting powers mutually engage, in the event of either being obliged to take up arms, not to conclude any separate peace or armistice, so that neither may be attacked in revenge for the succours it shall have afforded.

9th. The Ambassadors and Ministers of the two Allied powers, at foreign Courts, shall be ordered to give to each other mutual support, and to act in concert and understanding with each other, on all occasions, when the interests of their Sovereigns are concerned.

10th. The high powers, having no other view, in concluding this treaty of friendship and alliance, purely defensive, than that of mutually guaranteeing their respectives dominions, and of securing the public tranquillity as far as depends on themselves, not only disclaim every wish to interfere with any prior and separate contracts of alliance equally defensive, which they have entered into with their respective Allies, but they reserve to themselves the liberty of mutually concluding hereafter, other treaties with other powers, who, so far from prejudicing by their union, the present treaty, or inducing any abstacle to its execution, will be able, on the contrary, to give it more force and effect. They pledge themselves to contract no engagement hostile to the present treaty and are desirous, on the contrary, of inviting other allies who have the same views as they have, to act in concert with them.

11th. The above additional articles shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in 15 days from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible. In faith of which we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries by virtue of our full powers have signed and sealed the present treaty, of friendship and defensive Alliance.

Done at Tœplitz, 9th Nov. 1813.

CH. AUG. BARON DE HARDENBERG.
CH. ROB. COUNT DE NOSSELRODE.

FRANCKFORT GAZETTE.

No. 335.

DECEMBER 3, 1813.

Milan, 24th Nov. Her Serene Highness the Vice Queen returned from Verona on the evening of the 20th.

Our official Gazette contains an extract from a Letter which the Emperor wrote on the 16th of this month to the Duke De Lodi.

"Italy occupies my attention, I am assembling at Turin an army of a hundred thousand men.

My people of the Kingdom of Italy must be certain that I shall not abandon them under any circumstances. If imperious changes have rendered the present moment a little calamitous, every thing is already prepared to remedy the evil results.

FRANCKFORT GAZETTE.

No. 336.

DECEMBER 4, 1813.

Vienna, 28th Nov. The Emperor has appointed Field Marshall Count de Bellegarde President of the Counsil of war, to be Commander in Chief of the Austrian army in Italy.

His M. has appointed Field Marshal Count Wineslas Colloredo to occupy the place of president of the Counsil of war during the absence of Count de Bellegarde.

The Emperor has deigned by the following official letter addressed to the Vice-president of the Counsil of war to grant him leave to retire.

"My dear general of Artillery Baron Kerpen, out of regard to the distinguished services which you have rendered me during many years and which were to my entire satisfaction; I wish to relieve you from the hard office you have hitherto held, and grant you that repose you have so well merited, and as a proof of my friendship, leave you in the entire possession of the allowances you enjoy."

Paris, 26th of Nov.—The Emperor, followed by General Caffarelli his And-de-Camp, and by Count de Fouler, went on horseback to visit the different public works in this Capital.

After the last news from Gironne, General Decaen, having united his forces with the army of the Duke d'Albufera, departed for Paris.

FRANCKFORT GAZETTE.

No. 337.

DECEMBER 5TH 1813.

LONDON,—November 12th.

On the 6th of this month H. R. H. the Prince Regent received at Carlton House the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament, in answer to the speech on the opening of the present Session.

The procession, the swearing in of the new Lord Mayor, the dinner and the ball took place on the 9th as usual.

There were 800 covers in the great hall and 300 in the court of Kings Bench.

H. R. H. the Prince Regent held at Carlton House yesterday a levee; none having been held for 5 months the presentations were very numerous; yesterday morning Messrs. Robarts, Curtis and Co. and others, disposed to treat for the new loan, held a conference in Downing Street with Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart on the subject of a letter in which the latter declares that with respect to the new loan a preference would be given to those who treated for the last. The Ministers informed them that although they had not entered into any positive engagement, that a new loan would not be made this year, yet perhaps what had passed might not unreasonably induce such an expectation. The Government did not then expect their wants would have caused so much expence as had been incurred and which had far exceeded their estimation. —Under these circumstances and considering that 40 per cent of the old loan was still unpaid, and that the premium which it bore must necessarily suffer from the opening of the new loan, they thought it just to offer the latter to those who had contracted for the old one; but if their conditions were neither acceptable nor equitable they would receive the offers of other persons. They added, that this new loan was to pay off the unforeseen expences they had been thrown into, or which were likely to take place at the commencement of the next year; but that there would be a new loan in the spring.

Twelve hundred oxen, destined for Lord Wellington's army were embarked on the 23d of October at Dublin.

His Majesty's Frigate the Volontaire of 36 guns set sail on the 25th of October from the Isle of Wight for the west of Spain; she had on board 150,000 pound. sterling for the pay of the English troops.

WINDSOR—1ST NOVEMBER.

The King amuses himself by playing on the flute, and sometimes orders his own dinner—The Pages of his Majesty have resumed their usual attendance on him. The Queen frequently sees the King and converses with him, in the presence of the Physicians.

FALMOUTH,—23D OCTOBER.

The French Frigate the Weser of 44 guns and 350 men, was taken last Wednesday by the Sloops of war the Royalist and the Scylla, of 18 guns each.—The Packet Boat, the Duke of Kent on its return from Lisbon, perceived in Lat.—47, 58 and Long.—6, 25 a large Frigate dismatted and a Brig of War which accompanied it. When they approached, they found that the Brig was the Scylla who informed them that the Frigate was an enemy's ship which he had fallen in with on Sunday night; that he took it for an English Frigate in distress, but the Frigates fired a broad side at them which happily caused but little damage.

The enemy then hoisted a lantern with a French signal—On Monday morning the Royalist joined the Scylla, they then commenced a fresh attack on the enemy: the combat lasted two hours and a half when just at that moment that H. M. Ship the Rippon appeared, the Frigate surrendered—She had 7 men killed and 20 wounded—The Weser is quite a new frigate only having been launched 9 months ago. She had sailed in company with the Travisse a French Frigate of 44 guns and 950 men, on a cruize of 9 months along the Western Islands of the Texel. In a strong gale, in which she was ten days ago, she had lost her main-mast and her mizen-mast and was separated from the Travisse—The Rippon, the Royalist and the Scylla entered our port yesterday with their prize.—According to the report of the Officers of the Weser, two other frigates were expected to sail from the Texel two days after her departure.

ROVIREDO—22D NOV.

News received from Italy mentions that General Nugent disembarked at the mouth of the Po and entered Ferrari on the 18th. Rovigo must already be occupied—General Folfies who is at Bevilaqua, before Legnana has taken possession of Badia on the Adige.

ZURICH—25TH NOV.

The extraordinary Diet to-day, has named at its fifth sitting, two of its members, the Landamman Aloys Reding, of Schwytyz and the counsellor and Treasurer D'Esker, of Zurich in quality of Envoys to the head quarters of the Allied powers at Franckfort—On the other hand it has two others of its members the old Landamman and Aroger Ruttiman of Lucerne and the Burgo master Wieland of Basle, to go to Paris in the same capacity: these two deputations are charged, one to their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia and to the King of Prussia, the other to the Emperor of France, to present the declaration of the neutrality of the Helvetic confederation with a private letter from the Diet.

His Excellency the Landamman is ordered to notify this declaration to the other Belligerent Powers.

FRANCKFORT GAZETTE.

No. 338.

DECEMBER 6TH 1813.

FRANCKFORT—5TH DEC.

The Chancellor of state Baron Reding and Mons. the counsellor the state D'Esker, sent from the Helvetic Diet to the head quarters of their Majesties arrived here yesterday evening.

According to letters from Dusseldorf of the 3d instant the Prussian troops had passed the Rhine the preceding night and occupied Neup.

We have just learnt that the city of Arnheim is taken by assault, by the Prussian troops.

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